NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

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Vor. XXIX No. 8,998.

APPEAL AGRIEST THE ARREST OF ROCHEFORT— THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED IN THE CORPS -ROCHEFORT NOT YET ARRESTED.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870. In the Corps Legislatif to day M. Crémieux rose and said he desired to question the Ministers concerning the Bechefort affair. M. Ollivier replied that he would not wait the result of an interpellation, but would de his duty.

M. Grémieux rejoined that it was precisely as to what the Ministers considered their duty that he sought to inquire, and the Chamber would decide that this should be answered at once. He then proceeded to make a strong appeal against the contemplated arrest of M. Rochefort as a wrong to his con-

M. Ollivier- made a speech in reply, and after an agitated discussion the Chamber, by a vote of 199 to 45, adhered to the views of M. Ollivier. It was expected that M. Rochefort, who was in his seat during the debate, would be arrested on leaving the beuse, but he was not. At the termination of the sitting he proceeded to his office, and up to 8 o'clock this evening had not been taken into custody.

Rumors are abroad that the Prince Imperial is very all; but the journal Le Public says there is no foundation for them.

M. RECEEFORT REFUSES TO SURRENDER. The Marseidaise (Henri Rochefort's paper) appears this morning with a characteristic article, over the signature of M. Rochefort himself. Relative to the recent notice served upon him ordering him to constitute himself a prisoner, in obedience to the senteace of the Court, he declares boldly that he will not surrender himself, and that if 'the Ministers want him, they must come and take him; and, furthermore, they must come prepared to use force.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE. The new arrangement for a postal service between France and the United States, recently announced by the French Government, applies solely to prepaid letters, and not to those unprepaid, as has been published. The steamers carrying these mails will call at an English port both ways.

ROME.

DEBATE ON THE OPPORTUNENESS OF INFALLI-BILITY.

ROME, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870. The Œcumemcal Council will soon deliberate or the opportuneness of the discussion of the dogma of Papal Infallibility.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A NEW DECLARATION OF FRENCH POLICY. MUNICH, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

The French Minister at this capital has been instructed to say to the Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs that as personal government is ended in France, that country will not remain a mere spectator of events in Germany.

SPAIN.

Madrid. Monday, Feb. 7, 1870. It is understood that the treaty of peace between Spain and the Spanish Republics will be signed im-

Disturbances have occurred at Ajou, near Malaga, but they have been suppressed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INDO-EUROFEAN TELEGRAPH-INTERRUP-TION OF THE IRISH TELEGRAPH LINES? LONDON, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

The Indo-European Telegraph Company have just completed their hae from London and a Lotte.

This line is composed of land wire and cables, and runs via Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, Teheran, Persia, through the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, etc. Messages will be taken from all stations in the United States after the 15th inst. at the following rates in gold:

To Kurrachee, for 49 words..... To Kurrachee, for 69 words.....

To stations west of Chittagong, for 10 words. 9 25 To stations west of Chittagong, for 20 words, 14-25 To stations east of Chittagong, for 10 words, 10 25 To stations east of Chittagong, for 20 words 15 25 Every additional 10-words or fractions of 10 words

beyond 20 words will be charged one-half of the twenty-word rate. Chittagong is about 92 degrees east longitude.

The Times this morning reprints a great portion of an editorial article from The N. Y. Times of January 24, and comments approvingly on the latter's assertion that American credit is dying in Europe because ruffians slay it at home.

VALENTIA, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870. There is a total interruption on the Irish telegraph lines. Communication eastward is entirely cut off. PARLIAMENT-THE FUNDS.

The reassembling of Parliament to-morrow forms a theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The general impression is that while the Adminis tration is so overwhelmingly strong that the Opposi tion will be helpless the only hope of the latter will be to create diversions in the Liberal ranks.

The English funds are advancing on the expectation that there will be a heavy flow of bullion to the Bank of England this week

A PARTY OF AMERICANS FIRED SEPON BY SPANIARE - REPORTED INDIGNATION OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL-REWARD OFFERED FOR

HAVANA, Feb. 7.-Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, four Americans-Isaac Greenwall, :Henry K Foster, Hugh Johnson, and Gardner Wolls, all of New-York-were on their way to visit a photograph gallery; they intended to have their pictures taken, and all wore blue neck-ties. Near the Tacon theater they were stopped by a man who pointed to their meck-ties, and addressed the men in an excited manmer in Spanish. None of the party understanding the language, no answer was returned. The unknown man then took out a revolver and fired upon them. Greenwall was shot and killed, Foster and Johnson were severely wounded, and are in a precarious condition. Wells, who was unhurt, ran for his life. A number of people followed, and raised the cry, "stop him," dut he escaped. The wounded men were hadly treated by the crawd which gathered around them. The man who fired the shot disappeared immediately after, and it is not known whether he was a volunteer or not. The declarations of the parties and the witnesses to the affair are now being taken by the legal authorities in the presence of the United States Consul-General.

The indignation of the Captain-General at the outrage is very great. He has called on the Chief-Justice and other leading officers of the law to use means to discover the perpetrator and abettors of the deed. People of all parties denounce the act. The officers of the volunteers are hunting for the assassin and his accomplices, and the Governor has piaced the entire pelice force in anotion. De Rodas has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the cuipable parties, whe, if found, will be tried by a drumbend court marrial and executed within two hours after sentence is eassed.

The solunteers who took prominent parts in the recent disturbance at Matanzas have been arrested by orders of the Captain-General, and are now in the Morro Castle awaiting trial by court martial.

SECRETARY FIER'S ACTION Washington, D. C.; Feb. 7.—Secretary Fish re-ceived to-day a telegram from Havana through an American official source, stating that yesterday one

sitizen of the United States was killed, and two were wounded. The Secretary immediately telegraphed the continued advance of the Spaniards through the

GEN. GOVENECHE'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS EXTENSIVE INCENDIARISM.

HAVANA, Feb. 7-Evening.-Schor Oviedo, of Diamond Wedding " notoriety, is dead.

An official report has been received of the opera tions of Gen. Goyeneche, who has just returned to Puerto Principe. On the 20th of January he attacked and carried a rebel fort. A nephew of Cespedes was taken prisoner on the 25th.

In an engagement on the following day, the insurgents were defeated with a loss of 77 killed. The Spaniards lost 5 killed and 27 wounded. The General found house in ashes and plantatiens destroyed on his line of march. Since his return to Puerto Principe, the insurgents had extended their work of devastation, and On the 2d of February, the date of the report, the General says the city was surrounded by a circle of fires, and the incendiaries approached so near the walls that cinders from the burning houses fell into

AN OUTRAGE.

On Saturday afternoon the posters announce ing Mrs. Holloway's lecture for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Cuban army were put up in various parts of the city, but before Sunday morning not one was to be seen. They had all been torn down during the night by persons unknown to the police, but supposed to be the regularly employed spies of the spanish Govern-

KEY WEST, Feb. 1.-Gonzalo Castanon, editor of the Harana de Cuba, the Volunteer organ of Havana accompanied by a surgeon and three attendants, arrived here on the 29th ult., for the purpose of fighting a due with Juan Maria Keyes, editor of The Key West Republican, in accordance with a challenge sent by the latter. The excitement among the Cubans was intense, and a Molent altercation took place at the lottle between Castanou, and Keyes, the former slapping the face of the latter. Trops from the barracks were stationed about town to preserve order, threats of vengeance being made by the Cubans. On the 31st ult., a party of Cubans rushed into the hote, aring many shots, and a fight took place, in which Castanou was killed and one Spannard wounded, and two Cubans were wounded. The hotel was riddled with balls. Order was restored by the troops, and many arrests were made. nent among the Cubans was intense, and a vi

THE INDEPENDENCE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT. MONTREAL, Feb. 7 .- The Hon, L. L. Huntingdon, it is authoritatively said, has determined to bring the Independence question before the House of Commons of the Dominion, which opens on the 12th.

THE RED RIVER COUNCIL IN SESSION-PRO-VISIONAL GOVERNMENT STILL ALIVE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- A special dispatch to The termined to release him. A Council was called, which and is now in session. Nothing definite is known of its action. A young Yankee, named Scott, was elected to the Council, beating G. B. Berrety, a leading English man. Scott was formerly a soldier in the Union army-A letter says the Provisional Government is still in authority, and will, to all appearance, be strongly sustained. Dr. Schutz, for a long time a prominent resident of Canada, who had been court-martialed and imprisoned the Provisional Government, has escaped, and is now

HAYTI.

son, and the Stars and Stripes, Capt. Mahiman, sailed recently together for Port-au-Prince and Cape Haytien to in-Prince, for a subsidy of \$40,000 per annum, which was granted to the City of Portau-Prince by Salmave's Government, and the sum of \$2,000 per month which was conceded to the Stars and Stripes by the present Government. It is claimed by the owners of the City of Portau-Prince that the contracts of Salmave should be carried

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

has written an "open letter" in answer to the Bishops' Petition for the Declaration of Papai Infallibility, which we published, both in the original and in English last week. The following is an abstract of Dr. Döllinger's

week. The following is an abstract of Dr. Dollinger's manifesto:

The Bishops, he says, are signing an address in which the Pope is besought, on the part of the Council, to declare himself infallible. That is to say, "180,000,000 of human beings are henceforth to be forced, by pain of excommunication, refusal of the sacraments, and everlasting damnation, to believe and to profess that which the Church hitherto has not believed, not taught." For it cannot be said that even those who have hitherto held the Papal infallibility to be a fact have believed in it. A Catholic can only believe that which he is told and taught by the Church as a divinely revealed thing, as a thing appertaining to the substance of the doctrine of salvation, as a thing beyond all and every doubt, and the refusal to accept which implies disobedience to be punished by exclusion from the community. But in reality there is not a single human creature who ever believed in it in this way, even as one would believe in God or the by exclusion from the community. But in reality there is not a single human creature who ever believed in it in this way, even as one would believe in God or the Trinity. The proclamation of this dogma, therefore, which at the very best, has been agreed to by some, fide humana, as a tinng of probability, would mean nothing less than an aiteration in the faith and doctrine of the Church, such as has never been heard of ever since christianity was fixet founded. The whole foundation of the Church, in fact, would thereby be affected. Instead of, as has hitherto been the case, a Catholic being able to say, I believe a certain thing, because the Church of all times bears witness to it—that "Church, unto which belongs the promise that it shall ever remain in the possession of truth—he will henceforth have to put, instead of that Church which compasses all time and all space, a single individual: the Pope, to wit. He will have to say, I believe this or that, because the infallible I Because he says so himself. That several hundred bishops—whatever their number—have decreed in Rome in 1870 that the Pope is infallible matters very little, inasmuch as all bishops and every Council are subject to error without the help of the Pope. Their testimony has only as much walne as he who is alone exempt from error pleases to place upon it; and only inasmuch mony has only as much value as he who is alone exempt from error pleases to place upon it; and only inasmuch as he approves this their resolution is there any validity in it. And, thus moving in a vicious circle, the whole matter resolves itself into the Pope's own testimony of himself. True, some 1.80 years ago, some one higher has said, "If I testify to myself, my testimony is not to be believed."

Church than some Christian Governments. The task of Order now is to fight for the Church against the modern

At a late reception the Pope related in a familiar style At a late reception the Pope related in a familiar style how Christ, when only 12 years of age, had left his parents to render service to God in the Temple, and added that he, too, as the representative of Christ on earth, could only think of divine things. He had, therefore, called the Council. Some said this Council proposed to change the world and its inhabitants; but, though the views and thoughts of men might change, the Council could not change. . . . Some said, too, that the Council only to place itself in agreement with the views of men. This, also, the Council could not do, for God's thoughts were not men's thoughts nor were God's ways Conneil ought to piace itself in agreement with the view of men. This, also, the Council could not do, for God's thoughts were not men's thoughts, nor were God's ways men's ways. The Council should look only to the ideas and the will of God! His Holiness concluded with a few heartfelt and paternal words, addressed to his "dear some and daughters from Germany, England, and France," and them gave them his blessing."

THE GUILLOTINE.

All the accounts of Tropmann's execution agree about the struggle which took place on the scaffold after he had been strapped down on the fatal plank, and the idea is that he attempted to force himself into the linetic, receive the blow on his shoulder, and be naimed, not killed. However, Monsieur de Paris is a powerful and expert individual, and soon mastered his victim. These is an anecdote told here of a powerful fellow called Montcharmont who was condemned to death at Magon, for having killed five gendarmes; on the scaffold he seized hold of the executioner, pushed his head into the lunette, and touched the spring; the executioner was badly placed, and only received a gash on the crown of the head, but he went and. Montcharmont

There was a good attendance last evening at the meeting of the XIVth Assembly District Republi can Association. The following Committee on Patronage was appointed: Gen. Cochrane, Benjamin A. Giequel Capt. Brady, Capt. Wagner, Marshall B. Blake, Gen. Pinck ney, E. Merritt, and Ferdinand De Wigne. Committees on Constitution and By-Laws and Qualifications were also WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Telegranis received from Hayana to-day fully confirm the reports relative to there of a chairman until the next meeting.

WASHINGTON

DECISION ON THE ONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LEGAL TENDER ACT-PROBABLE CONTINU-ANCE OF THE IDOME TAX-THE MISSISSIPPI BILL NOT YET EPORTED TO THE SENATE-AFFAIRS IN GERGIA.

IBY TELEGEPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Wallington, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

The decision in the important cases long ago argued

before the Supreme burt, involving by application the

constitutionality of th Legal Tender acts of 1862, was promulgated by the Chief Justice to-day. The points are substantially as ated in these dispatches a week age. The effect of th decision is, that, so far as the law attempts to provide a legal tender for the payment of lebts existing before its passage, it is unconstitutional, and all debts existin when those acts were passed must be paid in gold and alver. It decides nothing with reference to contracts paid after the passage of the law. The statement, however, which was read and filed as Mr. Justice Grier's opinion, taken in connection with the dissenting opinion of the three Judges, leaves a strong inference that, as he Court stood when Grier was in it, the law would have been held valid as to contracts made after its passage, if such case had been before the Court. Mr. Justice Miller prepared the dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justices Davis and Swayne, and which affirmed the constitutionality of the laws in ques tion. The three judges hold that the requirements of the Government, at the time of the passage of the acts, made to enable the Government to carry on war, raise and support armies, borrow money, and pay the debts of the United States, and that it was for Congress to determine the degree and measure of this necessity, [and not the province of the Court, and shows by the history of the times, that the position of [Congress, and its estimate of the country's necessities, was just and proper. The dissent ing opinion is spoken of, by those accustomed to judge of such matters, as one of the ablest ever delivered in the Supreme Court. Attorney-Gen. Hoar, in private conversation, expressed his approbation of Judge Miller's opinion. The effect of the majority opinion is almost universally discussed to-night among the leading lawyer in both Houses, and all sorts of opinions are expressed. It is pronounced one of the most important decisions that has ever been rendered, and many of the prominent epublican Senators believe that the decision will prove deastrous to the business of the country, as all the railrost corporations, County and State bonds, and all other as of individuals or associations, contracted

also believed that it will have the effect of raising the price of gold and delay the day of specie payment. The Way and Means Committee, at their meeting to-day, tool up the Tax bill, with a view of determining the order in which the various propositions are to be consideret. A strong pressure has been brought to bear on the Committee, to induce them to report against a continuance of the Income Tax. Although there has been no expression of opinion on the subject, it is understood that amajority of the Committee are favorable to its continuance, but in a materially modified form Action on this matter by the Committee will probably be delayed until all other questions are disposed of.

befor the war, must be paid in gold and silver. It is

Final action has not yet been taken by the Senate Judiciary Committee on the bill for the admission of Mississippi. The Committee have no official information that the State has complied with the Reconstruction laws, and until they receive such information they will not report the bill to the Senate.

The ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment and fundamental conditions and Fifteenth Amendment by Georgia, were formally presented to the House to-day by Gen. Butler, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee and to the Senate by Gov. Morton of Indiana. A large delegation of leading Republicans from Georgia among them Mr. Conley, President of the Senate; Mr. Tweedy, Speaker (pro tem.) of the House; Judges Parrott, Gibson, and Harold, John Rice, Dr. Clift, and others waited on the President to-day, by appointment. The present political status of Goodman and Adams of the present political status of Goodman and the president political status of the president to-day, by appointment. The president political status of the president political sta condition of Georgia were that the action of the Legisla ure, up to the time of the expulsion of the colored mem pers, was to be considered as binding, but upon reflection and a more thorough examination of the whole subject, he was satisfied that the present legislative organization must commence de noco, and inquired who the Republicans intended to elect as Senators. The delegation replied that whoever was regularly nominated by the the Republicans would be elected; that quite a number of names had been spoken of, but no nominations had as yet been made. The President stated further that both himself and Gen. therman had entire confidence in the ability and judgment of Gen. Terry, and that they were disposed to approve any recommendations made by him. The delega-tion replied expressing their own confidence in Gen. continue to be, approved by the loyal men of the State.

The resolutions of the Georgia Legislature, ratifying the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, were presented in the Senate to-day, and immediately referred to the Judiciary Committee, which has been considering affairs in that State. Gov. Bullock has returned here. and will go before the Committee. A vast number of pe titions from soldiers of 1812 have been presented, askin for pensions, and the Committee, after maturely considering the same, concluded to report adversely, which they did to the Senate to-day. Enough discussion was had on Mr. Trumbull's bill to prevent members of Congress from urging applicants for office upon the President, to indicate the small proba bility of its passage. The Ceusus bill came up at i o'clock, when Mr. Conkling argued in favor of adhering to the act of 1850, and against the very elaborate scheme parked out by the House, asserting that it was impracti cable and enormously expensive. To this Mr. Sumner lemurred, and advocated the House measure. He was interrupted shortly after 3 o'clock, to allow the Senator from Ohio to make the formal announcement of the death of their House colleague, Mr. Hoag of the Toledo Dis

ourned out of respect for the deceased. The House did little to-day, on account of the early an nouncement of the death of Mr. Hoag. It being general bill day, a large number of bills and resolutions were in troduced and referred to the appropriate Committees Mr Scofield of Pennsylvania brought forward a bill to except from the operations of the Franking Privilege newspapers circulated in the county where printed. Mr. Welker of Ohio introduced one abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and also one to amend the act establishing the Bureau of Education. The resolutions of Mr. Marshall. declaring that the power to levy taxes, &c., granted in the Federal Constitution, does not include the power to levy taxes for any other than revenue purposes, and that, therefore, a Protective Tariff is unauthorized by the Constitution, same up as unfinished business. After by a decisive majority. A good deal of interest was excited by the fact that it was regarded as a sort of test vote to show the strength of the Free Trade element cans voted for Free Trade, the Protectionists think that the vote shows that they have a working majority in the

House upon any fair question.

The House Military Committee to-day commenced the of Congress of cadetships at West Point and the Naval Academy at Angapolis. Several witnesses have been summoned, and will be examined as soon as they reach the city. The Committee are determined to probe this

The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day agreed to report a bill for the construction of the James and Little Bock Railroad in Missouri, but decided to re luce the land grants to five miles each side of the road

Reports having been received at the Treasury Department, showing that most of the troubles in the Alaska Territory with the Indians and the natives grow out of the use of spirits and firearms, the President has issued an Executive order prohibiting the exportation of spirits into the District of Alaska, and firearms and munitions into the islands of St. Paul and St. George.

Mr. Catherwood, the son-in-law of Mr. Corbin, has not

yet put in an appearance before the Banking and Cur. rency Committee, although he has been repeatedly prow morning, the Committee will take the neces sary steps to enforce his attendance. It appears, from an examination of the official docu-

nents relating to the Japanese Indemnity Fund which Mr. Seward reported to Congress on Jan. 8, 1868, that en received \$600,000 in gold, and that it had been invested in U. S. bonds, and waited the disposition of Congress. In answer to a call of Congress in January last, Mr. Fish informed Congress that the amount re-

ceived from the Japanese Government amounted to only \$431,463 40, and that there are \$169,000 in gold not acc for. The Committee on Appropriations endeavored to get this fund and the Chinese Fund covered into the Treas ury before any further deductions were made, but a number of members to-day succeeded in defeating their efforts. This fund now amounts in the aggregate to

The question, Who shall be Third Auditor? will proba bly be settled at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. Mr Boutwell has informed Gen. Whittlesey that he canno support him, but will present the name of either Mr Blackman of Connecticut or a man from Indiana. See retary Cox has promised to support Whittlesey, and in-

sists upon a fair representation of his case. Gov. Safford of Arizona was before the Senate Commit tee on Military Affairs, to-day, for the purpose of pre senting the condition of the Indians in that Territory The Committee promised to report a bill which would ecure the citizens against the ravages of the Apaches

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT-THE GOOD-

YEAR INDIA-RUBBER CASE DECIDED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The following nominations have been sent to The following nominations have been sent to the senate to-day:
Joseph P. Brailey of New Jersey, to be Associate Justice of the signerane Court of the United States.
William Strong of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justice of the inpreme Court of the United States.
John W. Longyear, to be District Judge for the Eastern District of

chigan. Khenezer Wright, to be Postmaster at Princeton, N. J. Harvey Rice, to be Postmaster at Phelps, N. Y. Reneser Wright, to be Postmaster at Princeton, N. J.
Harver Rice, to be Postmaster at Princeton, N. J.
Harver Rice, to be Postmaster at Princeton, N. J.
The following opinion was announced in the Supreme
Court to-day: The Providence Rubber Company et al.
agt. Charles Goodyear, exr., et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island. The particulars of this case are familiar to the public. The suit was
commenced chiefly to restrain the appellants from an
alleged infringement of the rights of the complainant in
the manufacture of army blankets, the bill claiming that
under the Goodyear patent the complainants had the
sole right to manufacture and sell such blankets,
coats, cloaks, cloths, &c. The answer denied that Goodyear was the first inventor of the process, and set up
that the original patent was invalid for insufficiency of
description, and that the reissues were certainly vold, if
the original was not, because the claims were broader
than those in the original. It was also averred that the
extension of 1858 was obtained by collusion and fraud,
and was void for that cause, and that there had been no
infringement, because the appellants were licensed to
manufacture the articles named by the patentee. The
decree below was for the complainants, and it was now
affirmed by this Court, Mr. Justice Swayne delivering
the opinion.

The Committee on Elections, to-day, by one majority,

affirmed by this Court, Mr. Justice Swayne delivering the opinion.

The Committee on Elections, to-day, by one majority, agreed to report a bill to the House providing that all cases of contested election shall be tried separately by a jury drawn from the members of the House, each party having the right to challenge until the 12 are drawn. The Committee will next take up the Louisiana case of Lusham against Ryan, from the IVth District, the arguments of both sides having been filed to-day.

The Secretary of War has acknowledged the receipt of the House resolution making inquiry as to the quantity of copper, tin, pig lead, and other metals now on hand in the various arsenals, etc., and reports, it is believed public interests will be subserved by selling some 25,000,000 pounds of pig lead; it being also believed that the legal anthority for its sale has already been granted by joint resolution of July, 1868. The aggregate quantity is, in pounds, at the various arsenals: Ingot copper, 60,385, pig lead, 49,282,000; block tin, 22,92; lead builets, 4,634,300; antimony, 418,000; fuse materials, 6,154.

THE VACANCIES IN THE SUPREME COURT. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY AND WM. STRONG NOMINA-TED FOR ASSOCIATE-JUSTICES-THEIR RE-JECTION PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The President sent to the Senate, to-day, the names of Joseph P. Bradley of New-Jersey, and Judge Wm. Strong of Pennsylvania, to be Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, the former rice E. R. Hoar, rejected, and the latter rice E. M. Stanton, deceased. The nomination of Judge Strong was expected, but that of Mr. Bradley was a great surprise to a majority of Congressmen. Mr. Bradley's name was men-tioned for the place vacated by Mr. Grier, but lacking a national reputation, few thought it serious. The com-ments of Senators on the nominations makes the opinion general that both are looked upon with disfavor. In regard to Judge Strong, the time of his nomination is very inopportune, on account of the decision of the Supreme Court just rendered on the Legal Tender act. That dec sion has stirred up the more Radical members of the Republican party in Congress, and especially in the Account that the President shall appoint to the Supreme Court none but men about whom there is not the shadow of a doubt. Judge Strong, they assert, is not a Republican; that he supported the Gov ernment during the war they do not deny, but he is now, they think, as much of a Conservative as either Mr. Jus tice Chase or Mr. Justice Field. In support of this they refer to his course during the war while a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a case brought before that Court involving the validity of the legal tender act, the opinion delivered by the United States Supreme although not well known, the recommending his appointment him to be a sound Republican, nd sufficiently Radical for even the most Radical most excellent private character. He resides at Newark, N. J., is \$2 years of age, and has never held public office. in the Newark District, but was defeated by G. V. R. Wright. Mr. Bradley's confirmation, however, is consid ered very doubtful. The Southern Senators assert they will vote for no man for the position unless he is a resident of the circuit, and they claim that the same Senators who voted for Mr. Hoar's rejection will vote against Mr. Bradley, in order to be consistent. Both nominations will be referred to the Judiciary Committee to-morrow.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The annual report of the House for Inebri ates of Kings County was received.

Barely a quorum was present, and after considering some local bills the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

A bill was reported amending the Savings Bank law.

A bill was introduced to abolish corporeal punishment
in State Prisons and regulate the conduct of convicts.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Election
Committee to send for persons and papers in contested

Committee to send for persons and persons are persons as election cases.

A resolution was adopted requiring the State Board for muchin 15 days, all the Equalization of Taxes to report, within 15 days, all data upon which the assessments of real and personal property for 1869 was based.

Mr. HUSTED introduced a bill to change the name that the state of New York:

MOB VIOLENCE IN TENNESSEE.

THE GOVERNOR ASKS FOR SPECIAL LEGISLATION -ORGANIZED VILLAINY. Gov. Senter has submitted a message to the

General Assembly of Tennessee, asking for special legislation to suppress the crimes of violence so common in

lation to suppress the crimes of violence so common in that State. He says:

It is with profound regret if realize the necessity of directing your attention to the alarmingly frequent violence to the peace and dignity of the State, in the maltreatment and even atrocious murders of her citizens by persons generally reported in disguise or unknown. Many of the State's citizens have been outraged in their privileges and persons by cruci indignities; not a few slain outright, without charge of having in anywise offended the laws; while others under criminal charges have been forcibly wreated from the custody of law, and their blood deliberately shed by bodies of men without the least shadow of authority. That these enormities can be in our midst without the perpetrators in a single instance being even arrested to answer for their lawless and criminal acts, demonstrates the existence of organization on their part, not only dangerous to the individual citizen and adverse to the public dignity, but formidable even to the public peace and safety. * * A not a single arrest has yet been made for the grossest violation of already existing laws, although such violations have been frequent, and the largest rewards allowed have been often if not invariably offered to bring to justice, if may be fairly concluded that such offenders are protected by organizations adequate, by terrorism, the force of numbers, or other means, to effect security against the ordinary civil process and officers of the law. The public misortane seems not so much a want of law as lack of power to enforce that we have. If recommend that our statutes be so amended that the Executive shall have power, at his discretion, to appoint, for counties where such violations of law are committed, and no arreat of the offinders of the law. The public misortane seems not so much a want of law as lack of power, at his discretion, to appoint, for counties where such violations of law are committed, and no arreat of the sate, and colothed with all the protection, in

POLITICAL.

NEW-JERSEY. REJECTION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

TRENTON, Feb. 7 .- In the Senate to-night the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United tates came up for consideration. After a debate lasting three hours the Amendment was rejected by a vote of 13 to 8. Speeches were made by Senaters Hopper and Little on the Democratic side, and Cobb and Nixon on

Lattic on the bemocratic suc, as the Republican. In the House, Speaker Abbott introduced a bill to en-courage commerce and manufactures, by exempting from taxation all personal property engaged in those pursits. A resolution was passed requesting the New-deiges Mem-bers of Congress to urge the repeat of the franking law.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7.-In the Senate, to-day, a oill was introduced for the safe keeping of the funds of the State, and to reduce the public indebtedness. A bill authorizing railroad companies to lease or become lessees to make contracts with other railroads, corporations, and parties, passed, and was sent to the House.

parties, passed, and was sent to the House.

Petitions were presented in the House for the completion of the History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. A joint resolution was introduced in the same body, instructing Pennsylvania Senators, and requesting Pennsylvania Representatives, in Congress, to use their influence with the President and his Cabinet to accord beiligerent rights to the Cuban patriots.

THE LEGISLATURE TO MEET TO-DAY.

RICHMOND, Feb. 7 .- The members of the Legislature have all arrived, ready for assembling to-morrow. 'The Governor's message will declare the opinion that all offices in the State are vacant, and ad vise the Legislature to appoint a Board, or devise some other means of making appointments to fill them unto on election can be held. The Governor deprecates the keeping up of the hostile party feelings evinced in the campaign, and for himself promises to be Governor feevery citizen in the State, irrespective of party or class.

"THE PEOPLE" INDIGNANT.

Macon, Feb. 7.-Great indignation is maniested by the people over the statement of The Intelliencer, a pretended Democratic paper, that they indorse gener, a precented Demotrator paper, the designs of the Bullock faction. The people ask Congress to give them the benefit of a fair construction of the act and save them from plunder and ruin. The people ask Congress to carry out their own act in good faith. We publish the foregoing just as received, though it seems to have a strong partisan bias.—Ed.]

KENTUCKY.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT IN THE SENATE-LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7 .- In the Senate, to-day, a resolution was introduced for the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. A motion to lay it on the table was in stantly made, but on the suggestion of a member that such a disposition was looked upon in the light of an evasion, and it would be better to settle the matter, as far as Kentucky was concerned, by a direct and unmistakable yote, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

TENNESSEE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION-THE FRAN-CHISE-BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TEN

NASHVILLE, Feb. 4.-The Franchise amendent, which was adopted by the Convention a day or two ago, contains one very odious provision. It is this: That no person shall be allowed to deposit his vote at any election until he has furnished the judges of election satisfactory evidence that he has paid his poll tax up to a specified time. This will give the rich candidate great advantage over the poor candidate, for the former can secure votes by the payment of poll taxes, and thus often defeat the most worthy and excellent man. In a heated convass a tax-collector might absent himself from home or refuse to give tax receipts to those who were opposed to him in politics. It should be remembered that there are 40,000 colored voters in the State of Tennessee, and that many of them are absolutely penniless. The neces-sity of paying a poll tax of from three to five dollars before being allowed to vote, will effectually disfranchise After the disposition of the Franchise question the

most important left for the consideration of the Convention is the reorganization of the Judiciary. There has been much discussion on this subject among the people of the State, and the universal cry has been for a co plete and thorough reorganization of this branch of the Government. The Convention, by direct vote, has decided that the offices of all Judges in the State shall be declared vacant upon the ratification of the amended Constitution, and that their places shall be filled by vote of the people. The Supreme Court of Tennesse appears to be in very bad condition. There are now but three Judges, and such a vast amount of work docket it would take at least ten years to close up arrears of business. It is proposed, to remedy the evil promptly, to provide for a Special Commission of four udges to sit with the present Court of three Judges until some time in 1871, when the Constitutional provision fixing the number of Supreme Judges at five, shall go into effect. The attempt on the part of the Convention to legislate out of office such a large class of people as that composing the Judiciary of the State, will undoubtedly raise great opposition to the ratification of the new Constitu-

There has been an earnest desire in the Convention to hasten the submission of their work to the people. It was claimed that a vote might be had upon it at the March election for county officers, which under existing laws takes place on the 5th of that mouth. Inasmuch as the Convention can hardly consummate its business be fore the 21st inst., it was finally acknowledged by the champions of haste that this would allow altogether too

the Convention can hardly consummate its business before the 21st inst., it was finally acknowledged by the champions of haste that this would allow altogether too short a time, and a resolution was adopted urging the Legislature to pass a law changing the time of election from the last Saturday in March to the last Saturday in hard month. The wishes of the Convention will undoubted by the deferred to, and thus about five weeks will be allowed the people to consider and make up their minds on the new Constitution.

On the Judiciary question I was not surprised to find the true Southern spirit very prominent. Under the old Constitution, which was framed in 1834, only three years residence was required in the State to make a person eligible as a Judge of the Supreme Court or of any of the inferior courts. The time of residence has been increased to five years, and there were some very exclusive members who were for making the period nine or ten years. In the midst of such men as these it is refreshing out all beriod of limitationgand giving to the Constitution the broadest liberality.

In view of the proposed reorganization of the Judiciary the country is running over with candidates. There are more people desirous of becoming constables, sheriff, elerks, judges, &c., than was ever known before in this State. The disfranchised masses have been so long deprived of office that there is now a tremendous examble for the loaves and ishes. Here in Nashva for the position of County Court Clerk.

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The observance of the people have become reality alarmed. Last week as the theory and have been perpetrated of fate that there is now a tremendous examble for the loaves and inspired the people have become reality alarmed. Last week as the telegraph has already informed on the surface of the people of the people of the people of the people of the peopl

been perpetrated in this state discussion about four mouths, and will probably hold out for five or six weeks longer. As to any particular good they have done, they might as well have remained at home. A day or two ago a bill was introduced and discussed for some time providing for the registration of dogs. The matter was referred to the Judeiary Committee, who reported thereon in a long document, which as a speciment of destating society humor, would pass finisher very eleverly. The Convention certainly did a good thing when it amended the Constitution so as to fix the length of sessions at 75 days.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The XIIth Assembly District Republicana last night received the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and adopted the Chicago Piatform

The XVIIIth Assembly District Republican

Association, at its first meeting under the new enroll-

ment last evening, appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Asso-

A RAILROAD TRAIN SEIZED FOR TAXES-THE MAILS DELAYED.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 7.-The forenoon train oming North on the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad was uncoupled at Clayville this morning and two passenger cars were seized by Collector Detraff of the town of Paris. A special train carrying the Presi dent of the road, Lewis Lawrence, and the Deputy United States Marshal, was also seized. Passengers were de layed about five hours, and were finally brought away by an engine and some cars from the Utica and Black River Road. The Southern mails did not reach this cit; until this evening. As to-night's train South was going through Clayville, stones were thrown at it. There is intense excitement in Clayville and throughout the town of Paris.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS .The lower branch of the Utah Legisla-

....George M. Wharton, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia died on Sanday.The dwelling-house of Mr. Mahon, City

in Hyde Park, Penn, on Sandary

... Edward Wise, a bookkeeper at Craighead.

.The City Council of Portland has voted ... Two young men, named Frunk Newton and Edward Packard, were drowned while skaling at Foronto on Sunday. Their bodies were recovered.

On Saturday night, a drunken fellow named Patrick Kelley stabbed an old man named John Whalen, in Worcester, Mass. Kelley was arrested.

... Auburn Village yesterday voted adversely on the proposition to unite with Lewiston. Me. The majority against the union is 150 on a light vote. Yesterday morning a switching engine of the Delaware Lackawana and Western Railroad exploded at Scranton, Penn. The engineer was only slightly injused.

Two boys, named Wm. Williams and Wm. Hughes, were seriously burned by the explosion of a miner's powder can at Scranton, Penu, on Saturday last.

... Rhodes, the late State Treasurer of Nevada, according to the testimony taken, was a defaulter at the time of his decease to the amount of \$117,888. A young man named Frederick Schleup, belonging to Buffalo, was instantly utiled to lead to

belonging to Buffalo, was instantly nilled, yesterday a limb of a tree falling on his head near Port Colb Canada. .The stable of Messrs. Stevens, Dockham & Co. in Lawrence, Mass., was burned on Sanday, together with 14 horses, one male and a quantity of hay. Loss \$6,000.

...At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Providence and Worcester Railroad at Providence yesterday, the old Board of Directors were manimously reflected. ...The California Assembly has passed a bill reorganizing the Board of Fire Commissioners of the San Francisco Fire Department. It legislates the Repub-licans out of office.

.... The Cleveland Superior Court adjourned

.. The steamship Ontario was sold by auction at Boston yesterday for \$25,000 to satisfy the claims of the bondholders. The ship was purchased by J. W. Baich and Nathan Crowell. Annie Harrington, aged 17 years, com-

mitted suicide at Wilhamsport, Penn., on Sanday, by taking corrosive sublimate. She was a daughter of Thomas Harrington. ...Bridget, wife of Terrance Moley, was surned to death at Sandwich, Mass., on Schuday, by her lothes taking fire while intoxicated. Her hasband is

....In Worcester, Mass., yesterday, a runaway

....During a fracas at a house of ill-fame in .The funeral of the late Horace Binney,

... Owing to a "freight blockade" at Chat-tanoora, no freight from points beyond that city will be taken by the Nashville and Chattanooga Radroad for the

....The Alta California of San Francisco, on Saturday, discharged the members of the Type graphical Saturday, discharged the members of the Typographical Union employed as compositors, and reduced the rates to 60 cents per 1.000 suns.

... John Thomas of Stamford, Conu., while getting on a New-York and New-Haven train at Port-chester yesterday, fell and had his leg crushed so badly Bartlett and Simms, two of the Bowdoinham Bank robbers, made their escape from the Massa-chusetts State Prison on Saturday night, but were subse-quently recaptured. Bartlett was shot in the arm by the guard.

....John J. Van Zandt, an old and respected of Rochester, committed suicide yesterday by ng himself through the heart. Financial difficul-

.The residence of Col. Walton Dwight, formerly occupied by the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, was burned on Sunday. The loss on the building, library, statuary, furniture, &c., is estimated at \$70,000; insured for \$40,000.

....Collector Williams, at Dayton, Ohio, has seized a quantity of whisky for non-payment of the tax, Arnold & Dobbins, the distillers, having refused to pay the tax in order to test the legality of the eight-hour The drouth in Southern California con-

tinues. The damage for some days past has been great. Sheep are offered in Monterey County at 50 cents a head, the owners fearing they will die of starvation. Stock-raisers are seeking pastures further north. ... The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bill passed the Alabama House, with the amendment that \$2,000,000 of State bonds should be louned, in place of \$3,000,000 as was provided in the original Senate bill. The Senate will undoubtedly concur in the House amend-

....The preparations for the "Camilla Urso" festival at San Francisco, are rapidly approaching completion. Seats are arranged in the pavillion for 6.00 persons with accommodations for 12.000 promenaders. The first rehearsal, by 2,000 school children, on Saturday

ast, was satisfactory.

Andrew J. Lozier, who has extensively operated in various parts of Maine, was yesterday arraigned before the Supreme Court of Andrescognic County and found guilty of robbing a store at Liverinose Falls of \$2,000 worth of clothing, four years ago. He was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

...Owing to a reduction of wages, a large portion of the laborers on the Jamestown and Frankin Railway have struck, and were paid off at Oil City, Penn., yesterday. The strikers threaten to force every man to quit work. The foremen of the men who remained at work advised them to quit for their ewn safety.

.The Kentuck and Chollar Mining Com-The Kentuck and Cholmer dividends; the pany of San Francisco, have declared dividends; the former of \$5, and the latter of \$1 per share, payable respectively the 10th inst. The Savage Mining Company and the per share of \$10 per share. Owing to the The Japanese Commissioners to the Ha-

wainan balands, returned to San Francisco vesterday. His Majesty, King Kamehama, has promised them every facility to further the inquiries into the condition of their countrymen residing in the Sandwich Islands; and, as a result of their investigation, a number of Japanese will return to Japan, the Hawaiian Government bearing theirIt having come to the notice of the Bap

FOREIGN NEWS. insurgent-districts.

THE AFFRAY AT KEY WEST.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Pribune gives the particulars of the recent alleged arrest of Riel at Red River, which was done by the Canadian Loyalists under the influence of the Canadian Government. Fort Garry was garrisoned by a small guard at the time, but his adherents coming in squads it was deconsisted of 20 Englishmen and 20 French half-breeds,

IMPROVED TRADE — SUBSIDY FOR AMERICAN VESSELS.

The steamers City of Port-au-Prince, Capt. Jack out by the present Government, and a quarrel for the subsidy between the two companies is possible. Since the question of the Government has been settled a lively attention has been given by our merchants to the Hay-

The eminent Catholic scholar, Dr. Döllinger,

LATE SPEECHES BY THE POPE. At a recent audience at the Vatican, the Pope id to some Knights of Malts from Prussis:
"The period of conflict between your Order and the ussulmans is past. The Turks now act better toward the